

New-York Tribune.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

"I desire you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out—I ask nothing more."—HARRISON.

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MEETING OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature of the State of New-York, held in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., on motion of Mr. FRENCH of Chautauque, the Honorable JOHN W. TAYLOR was chosen President; PETER B. PORTER, Jr., Speaker of the House of Assembly, and JEREMIAH JOHNSON, of the county of Kings, were chosen Vice Presidents; and Mr. CLEVELAND, of the county of Washington, and Mr. WORDEN, of Ontario, were appointed Secretaries.

The President, on taking the Chair, addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow Citizens:—For this evidence of your respect and confidence I pray you to accept my profound gratitude and thanks. In the midst of the deep grief and universal mourning that pervades our land, we may forget that "the living claim some homage." The new trial that our institutions have been called to encounter, impose new duties upon the people. Each one in his sphere is required to strengthen the hands and encourage the heart of him on whom has devolved the high responsibility of the Chief Magistracy of the Union. We have met this night to perform our share of this solemn and patriotic duty—to express our faith and confidence in JOHN TYLER who has worthily succeeded to the Presidency—to bid him God speed in the bright and glorious course which lies before him.

The United States at this moment exhibits one of the most sublime spectacles which has been presented to man. Seventeen millions of people bowing in submission to the ordination of Divine Providence, quietly conforming to the behests, not of physical force—not of military command, but to the still voice of the Constitution and of universal conscience. It is a glorious triumph of moral power. It deserves the grateful commemoration of every philanthropist. May it stimulate to higher efforts of public virtue and usefulness, that we may prove ourselves not unworthy of the honored name of American Citizens.

The Hon. Mr. FURMAN, of the Senate, then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, two from the Senate and three from the Assembly, to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in reference to the lamented decease of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President, and the accession of the Vice President to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, and that said committee be appointed by the Chair.

The Chair nominated the following gentleman as the committee under the resolution:

Mr. FURMAN, of the Senate.
Mr. LEE, " "
Mr. FRENCH, of Chautauque,
Mr. PIERCE, of Jefferson, of the Assembly.
Mr. KELSY, of Monroe.

After retiring for a short time, the Committee returned, and, by Mr. FURMAN, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we lament the death of that distinguished citizen and soldier, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States; that his loss is a national calamity; and that we, as Whigs, mourn for him as the children of one family mourn for a common and venerated father.

Resolved, That by the late election of General HARRISON, the people of the United States declared in the most emphatic manner, their determination to have a thorough change in the measures of the General Government.

Resolved, That President HARRISON in the brief time allotted to him after he came into his exalted office, by the sentiments expressed in his inaugural address, by his selection of able and experienced men for his Cabinet, and by his prompt call of Congress to meet at an early day in extra session, for the dispatch of public business made indispensable by the condition of the Treasury, and by the necessity of measures of relief and reform, manifested fully that he understood the pressing exigencies of the country, and that he was prepared to act accordingly.

Resolved, That the election of JOHN TYLER to be Vice President of the United States by the same electoral vote which made Gen. HARRISON President, was a clear expression of the confidence of the majority in his capacity, honesty and fidelity to the Constitution, and in the soundness of his political principles.

Resolved, That President TYLER, by promptly adopting as his own, the cabinet which had been formed by President HARRISON, declaring to the Heads of Departments, his desires and requests, that they would remain in their places, and his confidence in them, has left us no room to doubt that under him, the administration will be conducted on the same general principles, and with reference to the same general policy and measures as if President Harrison himself had lived to conduct it.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the just, dignified and republican sentiments of the recent address of President TYLER to the People of the United States; and we offer him our thanks for the plain and explicit avowals it contains, and for the declaration that the task of correcting and reforming the errors and abuses of the Government, for which the lamented HARRISON had been "selected as the chosen instrument" of the People, has now by the Constitution, on the removal of that eminent citizen, devolved upon him, and will be fearlessly undertaken by him.

Resolved, That as Whigs who have labored long for necessary reform and whose cause was at last permitted to triumph gloriously, in the result of the late Presidential election, we do now tender to President TYLER our confidence and our undivided support.

The meeting was then adjourned and eloquently addressed by Mr. HOSLEY of Wayne, Mr. L. HUBBELL of Tompkins, Mr. DEER of Oswego, and Mr. Senator LIVINGSTON.

The question was then put upon the Resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

On Mr. FURMAN's motion it was

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to communicate a copy of the proceedings thereof to the President of the United States; and that they cause the same to be published in the Whig papers in this State, and in the National Intelligencer and the Madisonian in Washington City.

On motion of Senator HUNT, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Pres't.

PETER B. PORTER, Jr., Vice Pres't.

JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Sec'y.

ERASTUS D. CHILVER, Sec'y.

Alvah Worden, Sec'y.

MR. CRAWFORD ON A NATIONAL BANK.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD entered Congress at an early age, and at once distinguished himself by ability and capacity, especially in regard to questions of Finance. He was in the Senate in 1811, and then voted in favor of rechartering the first United States Bank, which was defeated by the casting vote of George Clinton. He was a leading champion in Congress of the Democratic ascendancy during the last War with Great Britain. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury soon after, and continued to serve in that capacity till 1825, when Mr. Adams pressed him to retain it, but illness compelled him to decline. He was selected in 1824 by a Congressional Caucus as the Democratic candidate for President, and warmly supported by Martin Van Buren and his partisans in this State. He received for President the votes of VIRGINIA, GEORGIA, Delaware, and a part of those of New-York and some other States. All this time it was well known that he was an early, consistent, ardent advocate of a National Bank, yet nobody thought of opposing him on that ground, and he received the votes of the States which profess the intensest horror of any such institution as unconstitutional.

In 1831, when the question of rechartering the last National Bank was under consideration, Charles J. Ingersoll—now the ablest champion of Localism in Pennsylvania, then the indefatigable advocate of a National Bank—wrote to several of the most distinguished Statesmen in the country who had passed into retirement, soliciting an expression of their opinions on the propriety and necessity of having such a Bank. Nearly all answered favorably to such an institution, especially JAMES MADISON and WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. Mr. Crawford's opinions are entitled to great weight from his long services at the head of the Treasury Department. They are as follows:

WOODLAND, DEC. 1831.

DEAR SIR: Your friendly letter, on the subject of the United States Bank, has been received by due course of mail. The opinion which I formed of the Bank of the United States, when I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, made without preconceived opinions. That opinion is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate in the year 1811. Since that time, I have had no occasion of reviewing the question. MY OPINION REMAINS UNALTERED.

I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that time I had ample evidence of the great utility of the Bank of the United States, in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union. I am persuaded that no man, whatever his preconceived opinion may be, can preside over the Treasury a year, without being deeply impressed with the expediency of the United States Bank in conducting the finances of the Union.

The provision of the Constitution which gives Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the Bank Bill, unless a law most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute the revenue should be excluded by that provision.

The opponents of the constitutionality of the Bank place great stress upon the word "NECESSARY," contained in the grant of power, and insist that no law can be necessary but such that without which the power could not be carried into effect. Now this construction appears to me to be indefensible. It does seem to me, that the words "NECESSARY and PROPER," cannot exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power into effect. Yet the unconstitutionality of the Bank can be pronounced only upon that construction.

It does appear to me that the framers of the Constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law most proper to carry into effect, because it might be carried imperfectly into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect, include the power to pass all laws which are necessary, and power to carry the enumerated powers into effect in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

I have seen a complete development of the President's plan of a bank. It is possible that by his plan, the transmission of the revenue may be effected, but the safety of the public deposits cannot be effected by the President's plan. The advantage of this security to the public is incalculable. It ought not to be relinquished, unless it can be substantially proved that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional.

This, I think, cannot be satisfactorily shown. My speeches are recorded, and can be republished if necessary. They contain the result of the best investigation I was able to give to the subject. I am persuaded I could not improve upon it now, if I had the means of investigating the subject, which I have not. I am, sir, your friend, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

C. J. INGERSOLL, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST.—The following are the rates of interest in the States and Territories of the Union, together with the punishment of usury. It is a valuable statement, and should be preserved:

Maine, 6 per cent—forefeit of the debt or claim.

New-Hampshire, 6 per cent—forefeit of three times the amount unlawfully taken.

Vermont, 6 per cent—recovery in action with costs.

Massachusetts, 6 per cent—forefeit of three fold the usury.

Rhode-Island, 6 per cent—forefeit of the money and interest of the debt.

Connecticut, 6 per cent—forefeit of the whole debt.

New-York, 6 per cent—forefeit of the whole debt.

New-Jersey, 6 per cent—forefeit of the whole debt.

Pennsylvania, 6 per cent—forefeit of the whole debt.

Delaware, 6 per cent—forefeit of the whole debt.

Maryland, 6 per cent—on Tobacco contracts 3 per cent.

Usurious contracts void.

Virginia, 6 per cent—forefeit double the usury taken.

North-Carolina, 6 per cent. Contracts for usury void—forefeit double the usury.

South-Carolina, 7 per cent—forefeit of interest and premium taken, with costs to debtor.

Georgia, 8 per cent—forefeit of three times the usury and contract void.

Alabama, 8 per cent—forefeit of interest and usury.

Mississippi, 9 per cent—by contract as high as 10—usury recoverable in action of debt.

Louisiana, 5 per cent—bank interest 6—conventional as high as 10—beyond contract void.

Tennessee, 6 per cent—usurious contracts void.

Kentucky, 6 per cent—usury may be recovered with cost.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The policy of the Administration, under President Tyler, continues to be the engrossing topic in the political circles of the metropolis. The principles of the President himself, have been defined with great clearness and force, in his Address to the People of the United States; and they are the principles for which the Whig party have been contending during a long course of years,—and which, when stated abstractly, no public man in this country, of any party, will venture to deny, unless he is ready also to brave the charge of being wanting in the sentiments of true republicanism. There is no mistake then, about Mr. TYLER's principles,—and there is no room for speculation, except as to the means of conveying them into practical effect. Upon this point I may perhaps be able to give your readers in a familiar way, some information that may be valuable and interesting.

One great purpose of PRESIDENT TYLER will be to restrain generally, the overaction of the Federal Government, which has been carried to such a height during the last twelve years. No one more strongly condemns the unconstitutional and anti-republican character of the leading measures of policy adopted by General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. No one more steadily and more vigorously resisted the usurpation by which they successively labored to strengthen the Executive arm. He has shown, even during his brief term of service, that what he opposed, when out of place, he is determined to put down and destroy, now when in office, and when the advantages of the increased Executive power would enure to himself. He has voluntarily deprived himself of much of the patronage and influence which he might have employed to strengthen himself, and weaken his adversaries. He has told the legion of office-holders—(who, under the last two Administrations, composed a band always to be counted upon, always to be trusted, always active and energetic in behalf of their superiors,

"For 'tis their duty, as the eagle sees think,
To aid the cause by what they stand drink."

he has told these men to keep their hands off in popular elections, and I am sure, he will sanctify the principle by the prompt dismissal, under his own hand, of the very first officeholder who dares to interfere with the pure and independent exercise of the elective right by the people.

President TYLER, however, is anxious, not only that the overaction of the Executive Department should be restrained, but also that the Legislative branch of the Government should not pass beyond its proper Constitutional limits. He is most sincerely solicitous that the Federal Government, in all its branches, should keep itself strictly within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution.

He thinks that not only the Executive, but Congress also, has assumed powers which do not belong to it; and he will feel bound to use all the authority with which he is officially invested to restrain the over-action of the Legislative Department.

For instance, should a bill, appropriating money from the National Treasury, to make a road, pass Congress, Mr. TYLER will unquestionably veto it.

This question of internal improvements, however, will not, probably, come up for some time. There is no money in the Treasury at present to spend on such objects; and the States which have expended so much from their own treasuries on internal improvements, will not, in the existing state of the public finances, be very urgent for providing other States with roads, canals, &c., &c., &c.

The political speculators may amuse themselves with inquiring how far the ideas of PRESIDENT TYLER about certain Congressional usurpations of power may be satisfactory to certain distinguished public men: they may rest assured of one thing.—He is now where he has ever been. It would be well for a disingenuous political adventurer to keep a good look out on what he has said or written—to have a good memory—lest his insincerity should be discovered. Mr. TYLER needs not this caution. He has always spoken with a straight tongue. He has been honest, open, straightforward, and, by consequence, always consistent.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

On the subjects of the Tariff and Public Lands.

LETTER TO WM. ROBINSON OF PITTSBURG, PA.

WASHINGTON, VA., Oct. 17, 1840.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter and its enclosure reached me a few hours after my own arrival. I confess myself not at all surprised at the gross perversion of all truth, on the part of our opponents. This is not confined to Pittsburg. The leading Editor of the Locos in this State is busily engaged in the same dirty work, but takes good care to make representations precisely the opposite to those made by his allies with you. His correspondents represent me as having held, at St. Clairsville, a very different language from that ascribed to me at Pittsburg. Thus the one plays his game desperately for the South, and the other for the North. Our friends everywhere should, as far as practicable, be made to understand this. Here the administration party are open-mouthed against the Compromise. They would annihilate it entirely; and this, at the moment the manufacturing interests become deeply interested in its preservation. With you the tone is changed—and while Mr. Van Buren is here sustained as a friend to free trade, the effort is now making at Pittsburg to induce the belief that he and his supporters are the exclusive friends of industry.

My opinions were fully expressed at St. Clairsville and at Steubenville. At both places, in regard to the question, "What are your opinions as to the Tariff?" I answered that I was in favor of sustaining the Compromise Bill. That it contained the principle of restoration; the moment the duty attained its minimum, which forced up the protection constantly to what was equivalent to 40 per cent. That the change which it effected in the place of valuation, and the mode of payment, was fully equal in my view to 15 or 20 per cent; and that with a cessation of the war upon the currency which had paralyzed the industry of the country, I was sanguine in the hope and belief, that prosperity would be speedily restored. That in connection with this, I would take occasion to say that I was in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and in favor of raising the revenue by duties on imports, in opposition to a resort to a system of direct taxation, as every way onerous to the people, unproductive to the Treasury, and expensive in the collection. That in these views I was pleased to believe that I concurred with Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison, so that there existed a prospect, in the event of Gen. Harrison's election, that a permanent system would be introduced in place of a fluctuating and ever-varying system, which promised one thing to-day, and produced another to-morrow.

The above, as well as I can now recollect, was in substance what I said at St. Clairsville, and Steubenville. I see in it nothing to retract and nothing to explain, and should have repeated the above at Pittsburg, but for the fact that those around me exclaimed "that is enough!" when my answer was given.

I think that our friends need entertain no fear of harm from what I said among them. My opinions upon all subjects of general interest, are well known here and in the South, and Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, have responded in no equivocal language. Alabama and Mississippi will not fail to class themselves along side of their southern sisters.

I am, dear sir,
Truly Yours, JOHN TYLER.

A letter written in the Enquirer expresses a hope that President Tyler will 'set his face against the iniquitous scheme of distribution.' We beg leave to inform that writer that, three years ago, Mr. Tyler, as chairman of the Committee of Public Lands in the Virginia Legislature, made an elaborate Report in favor of their distribution.

Lynchburg, Virginia.

GENERAL HARRISON AND JUDGE BURNETT.—At the meeting of the Committee in Cincinnati to agree upon suitable measures to express the public feelings on the melancholy occasion of Gen. HARRISON's death, a motion was made and unanimously adopted, that Judge BURNETT be requested to deliver the eulogy upon the late President. The Judge was present, being Chairman of the Committee. He declined the request—and never," says the Cincinnati Republican, "did we witness deeper feeling or listen to truer eloquence than in the remarks he made." "I cannot accept, said he: I could not speak. I knew HARRISON forty-six years ago; he was a brother to me then; we have been brothers ever since; our hearts were knit together, and I would choke were I to attempt to speak of him. He is the last of the little band who started this city. I am alone now, all alone, and I cannot talk of my friend. I cannot." And the many tears fell down his cheeks, and the sobs which were heard coming alike from the aged and the young, of both parties, told the deep sympathy which all felt. The scene was touching. It overcame all who witnessed it.

John Tyler, father of President Tyler, succeeded Benjamin Harrison, father of the late President Harrison, in 1781, as Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates. John Tyler, the son of the former Speaker Tyler, succeeds W. H. Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison, as President of the United States.

PASSAGES FROM CORSE DE LEON.

BY G. F. R. JAMES.

THE MISSION OF LOVE.—The observation may seem trite, that to every period of life is assigned by the Almighty and Merciful Being, who at our creation adapted to each part of our material form the functions that it was to execute and the labors it was to sustain, either peculiar powers of endurance or countervailing feelings, which render the inevitable cares and sorrows apporportioned to every epoch of our being lighter and more easy to be borne. The woes of childhood are, in themselves, speedily forgotten. The pains are soon succeeded by pleasures, and care, the gnawing care, the rack of after-life, is then unknown. Boyhood, eager, enthusiastic, hopeful boyhood, the age of acquisition and expectation, though it may know from time to time a bitter pang, scarcely less in its degree than those that afflict mature life, has so many compensating enjoyments, its own sunshine is so bright, the light that shines upon it from the future is so dazzling, that the griefs serve but as a preparation and a warning, too little remembered when once they are past. Old age, with its decay, with the extinction of earthly hopes, with the prospect of the tomb, has also dulled sensibilities that allow us not to feel many of the more painful things of early years. The blunted edge of appetite may not give so keen a zest to pleasure; but the anxiety which accompanies it extends to griefs as well as joys, and, if wisely used, is one of the best preparations for a resignation of that state of being which we have tried in the balance of experience and have found wanting; wanting in all that can satisfy a high and ethereal spirit; wanting in all things but its grand purpose of trial for a life to come. But, besides all this, unto that period of old age, thus prepared and admonished for another state, God himself has also given comfort and consolation, a promise and a hope; a promise brighter than all the promises of youth; a hope brighter than all those that have withered away upon our path of life.

There is still another age, however; an age the most perilous, often the most full of pain; an age when the eager aspirations of youth reach out the hand toward fruition; when the great truths of disappointment break upon us; when we first learn the bitter lesson that hope has told us idle tales, that fortune is of fickle favor, that friendships are too often false, that our own hearts do ourselves wrong, that enjoyment itself is often a vanity and often a vision, that we must suffer, and grieve, and repent in the midst of a world which, shortly before, we fancied was composed of nothing but brightness and beauty, and happiness. I speak of the time of life when we first put on manhood and meet all its sorrows at the moment when we expect nothing but its joys.—For that period, too, there is a bright compensation given, there is a sustaining principle implanted in our breast, common to the highest and the lowest, the savage and the civilized; a principle that furnishes a balm for many wounds, that surrounds us with an atmosphere of consolation, hope, and joy, and enables us to live on in one splendid dream, even in the midst of hard and dark realities. That principle is love.

The brightest part of love is its confidence. It is that perfect, that unhesitating reliance, that interchange of every idea and every feeling, that perfect community of all the hearts' secrets and all the mind's thoughts, which binds two beings together more closely, more deeply than the dearest of human ties; more than the vow of passion or the oath of the altar. It is that confidence which, did we not deny its sway, would give to earthly love a permanence that we find but seldom in this world.

THE SPIRIT'S GLOOM.—There are a thousand small and apparently accidental circumstances, which, in our course through life, bring a temporary gloom upon us, render our expectations from the future fearful and cheerless, and diminish our confidence in all those things whereupon man either rashly relies or builds his reasonable trusts. Strength, youth, wealth, power, the consciousness of rectitude, the providence of God! all these will occasionally lose their sustaining influence, even upon the most hopeful mind, from causes too slight to justify such an effect.

These accidental circumstances, these mental clouds, resemble those other clouds which sometimes, at the close of a bright day, come over a landscape previously warm and shining, cast a gray shade over its rich hues, shut out the redoubled glory of the setting sun, and make gloom and shadow spread over the summer scene. Though nothing is changed but the light in which things dwell, though the color of the tree and the form of the rock are the same, yet the brightness of the whole is departed, and the lustre gone forever.

There are times, however, when a gloom, which seems to have no counterpart in the physical world, comes over the mind; when all has gone fairly with us; when every object around is full of brightness and hope; when the horses of Fortune's car have never once stumbled on their way; and yet a deep and shadowy despondence steals upon our spirits, as if the immortal within us were telling the mortal anxieties, and griefs, and dangers approaching—discovered by the fine sympathies of the higher part of our being with things undiscovered by the mere material creature.

Cares, sorrows, and perils, corporeal agony, and anguish of the heart, are often but as the fire which tempers the pure iron in the fire steel, at once proving and strengthening the spirit. The last grand lesson which leads generous youth to vigorous manhood, which confirms our powers, and gives the great man mastery over Fate, is to endure; and I am inclined to believe that such sudden and unaccountable feelings of despondency—I do not mean the ordinary fits of gloom that haunt a moody and a wayward spirit, but, on the contrary, the dark impression, the heavy shadow that once or twice, in the midst of a bright lifetime, comes irresistibly upon a gay or placid mind—I am inclined to think, I say, that such despondency is only given to the high-minded and the great; a prophetic voice, announcing, not to the ear, but

to the heart, that the day of trial comes: the trumpet of Fate, calling on a champion, dauntless and strong, to rouse him to the battle, and arm his spirit for some awful strife.

SILENCE AND SOLITUDE.—The great terrors of strong spirits, the quellers of the rebellious heart, the conquerors of the obdurate, the determined, and the enduring, Silence and Solitude, were upon Bernard de Rohan. To know nothing of what is passing without; to have no marker of the steps of time; to see no sun rise or set; to have not even the moving shadow upon the wall to tell us that another lapse of the wearisome hours has taken place; to have nothing, in short to link us on to human destinies, and to show us that we are wending on our way with our fellow beings—nothing but the dull beatings of the heavy heart, and the grinding succession of bitter thoughts—this, surely, is not life; and if it be not death, it is something worse. Where there is no change of any thing to mark its passing, time seems, in truth, to sink back into that ocean from which it was called at first, Eternity; and, wanting all means of calculating its flight, Bernard de Rohan did indeed feel each moment to be an age. Actual pain would have been almost a relief to the despairing vacancy of that which must have been the second day of his confinement. We can scarcely doubt that the punishment of Prometheus would have been more complete, had he been left in the solitude of the frowning heavens' without the vulture as his companion, though his tormentor.

STRENGTH OF A GOOD PURPOSE.—In contemplating sacrifices that we purpose to make for the attainment of any great object, imagination is ever a kind friend to self-deception, painting the consequences of our acts all bright, and concealing all the darker points of the future in a blaze of light. We see not, we calculate not upon a multitude of minor miseries; neither do we take into consideration the remoter evils; it is the greater and the nearer pains and perils that we look to, and we find strength in the determination of our own hearts to vanquish these. But, at the same time, we do not remember that the strong cause, the motive which gave such vigorous impulse to all our actions, as to carry us through the first and more prominent obstacles, gradually loses its own power and activity, till at length the very memory of our first sensations dies away, and we are left to endure all the remote consequences without the sustaining power that bore us forward at first. The cannon-ball that tore its way through strong walls without a perceptible diminution of its speed, in the end of its course creeps slowly along the ground, and at length a child's hand may stop it as a plaything. Thus, in general, are the strong resolutions of encountering all evils for the attainment of one great purpose. They carry us forward impetuously through the first obstacles, but fail of themselves at length, and are overcome by petty impediments. No man, however, believes it will be so in his own case; for no one either sees all those petty impediments, or believes that the vigor of his resolution will ever fail.

MEMORY OF LOVE.—Let us love as we may, let us enjoy the society of those to whom our heart is given as much as it is possible, there will be still—from the touch of earth's all our affections—something which renders the memory of love, when fate has severed the tie, more sweet, more intense, than even while its mortal course was running. Perhaps it is, that as when we are removed at some distance from beautiful things, we see them better than when we are in the midst of them—perhaps it is, that when the moments of enjoyment are passed, we feel them collectively rather than separately, and that the whole of our happiness, when gone, gathered together by recollection, is more powerfully and duly estimated than when scattered over the pathway of many hours.

SUPREMACY OF THE SPIRIT.—I recollect hearing a friend describe an interview he once had with Beethoven, which gave me a more sensible idea of the triumph of the spirit over the body, of the sublime power of imagination over the weakness of our corporeal organs, than anything else that I ever met with. As is well known, the great musician was very deaf, and much more so at some moments than at others. When the visitor entered, Beethoven was playing one of his finest compositions, which had not at that time been given to the world, and his back being turned towards the doors, he did not perceive that any one came in. As he went on, all the various appearances of intense delight and emotion passed over his countenance, and at length the tears rolled down his cheeks as he concluded. The visitor then laid his hand upon his arm, and made him aware of how great was his admiration of all that he had just heard.

'Alas! my friend,' replied the great harmonist, 'I have not heard a single note. I can only imagine it.'

But he had imagined and had felt it all; and such as the music thus imagined is happiness to the human heart. It consists of sensations within ourselves, varying, changing, fleeting, but all forming one grand harmony for our own hearts, and for our hearts alone.

There is nothing more difficult to paint and to dwell upon than happiness; for there is something in the human mind requiring that variety which each individual may find in positive enjoyment himself, but which is not easily derivable from any account of happiness in others. Our own happiness supplies us with variety from the various sensations and actions produced in our own mind. Each hour, each moment, may bring such a change of feeling, such a new tone from the same instrument, such a fresh chord in the same harmony, that it may never pall upon our own sense; but others cannot be made to see, or feel, or hear that which is going on in the secret chambers of our own bosom; and he who sits down to read a long description of the happiness of any other human being, is much like a person reading the bill of a concert to which he cannot be admitted. Memory may tell him that some of the pieces are very beautiful. Imagination may try to conjure up something from the names of others; but both memory and imagination will fall so short of reality, that few will get to the end of the programme, and many stop at the first words.

MYSTERY.—Truth is marvellous enough, without trying to make it more wonderful, and all that I do which seems strange, may, nine times out of ten, be explained by a single word. I believe that it is so, too, with the wonders of creation. We gaze with surprised and astonished eyes upon thousands of things that seem miracles to our earthly nature: we are, ourselves, miracles to ourselves; but I do believe that all the wonders that we see, the marvel of our very existence, the linking of fates together, and the long network of events and their causes, from the beginning of all things to eternity—might all be explained to us by some simple word which God's good pleasure now withhold; by some short, brief explanation, which is not fitted for this mass of moving clay to receive.

DESPAIRING HOPE.—To know and feel that activity of exertion are absolutely necessary; to have hope only just sufficient to deprive one of the courage of despair; to believe that there is a possibility of changing our situation, yet not to know how that change can be by any means effected, how exertion should be directed, or where hope would guide; such is the state into which, from time to time, we fall in our passage through life, and stand like men in one of those thick, impenetrable mists which are not actually darkness, but which are worse than darkness, itself, from not being, like it, dissolvable by light.

TOSSED AS WE ARE upon the sea of circumstances, and never knowing where the next wave may bear us, there is but one resolution which man can safely take, with even a probable hope of not breaking it—the resolution of doing right, whatever may be the event. Then, even then, he must count with daring boldness upon the stability and the firmness of that most weak and wavering thing, his own heart.

LIFE.—In Longfellow's Hyperion, that casket of rare and sparkling gems, we have the following beautiful moral deduced from the story of the hero: "Look not mournfully upon the Past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear and with a manly heart."